

METHOD OF PREVENTING THEFT OF VEHICLES
USING INTENSIVE MARKING

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to a method used for preventing theft of expensive articles such as vehicles using intensive markings, and particularly to a method of providing vehicle anti-theft services to clients through a service network using intensive markings of parts of the vehicle.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

With regard to automobile identification markings, it is noted that currently, automobile manufacturers usually place at least two identification marks on their automobiles. One mark is usually
15 impressed into the motor block and the other is usually a plate welded somewhere onto the frame. These markings are utilized not only to identify the vehicle for title and registration purposes, but also to reduce car thefts by making it theoretically impossible for stolen
20 vehicles to be sold because the registry would recognize the identification numbers as being those of a stolen vehicle. Unfortunately, these identification marks can be altered or obliterated with the expenditure of time and effort by a skilled individual.

25 In the prior art there are marking processes for engraving permanent and unalterable identification markings on surfaces of a material, such as glass, plastic and other synthetic materials, and metal. Such marking processes, for example, use an abrasive blasting
30 gun assembly in abrading a code provided in a stencil which is positioned against a surface to be abraded, as described in United States Patents 4,674,239, entitled

PORTABLE ABRASIVE BLASTING GUN ASSEMBLY which issued to Jodoin on June 23,1987, and 4,048, 918, entitled STENCILING APPARATUS AND IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM which issued to Peck on September 20,1977. Permanent
5 markings on the insured vehicle give the insurer an opportunity to establish the existence of the insurance coverage of the marked vehicles and therefore provides a deterrent effect to thieves who will be unable to obtain top dollar for those vehicles
10 which can be so easily identified.

Reference is also made to German Patent DE 42 01 894 A1 which discloses a system employing the stenciling apparatus as above disclosed by Applicant's previous patents. However, that system is not as
15 elaborate and does not provide security when processing information on used vehicles as well as new vehicles and wherein in the processing the information is circulated between Insurance Companies, Police Departments and National Custom Departments wherein to
20 provide security to the client and to identify previously stolen vehicles. Also, there is a need to provide a certification after such verifications and therefore a client requires immediate temporary certification from the service center as well as an
25 official certification after processing of all collected information and verification.

Nevertheless, there are continuing efforts to develop a better method of preventing theft of vehicles using intensive marking and there is a need
30 for a method of providing vehicle anti-theft services to clients.

27. 09. 2004

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One object of the present invention is to provide a method of preventing theft of vehicles using intensive markings which are permanently marked on
5 insured vehicles.

Another object of the present invention is directed to a method of preventing theft of vehicles by providing anti-theft services to clients through a service network.

10 In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, a method of preventing theft of vehicles using intensive marking comprises the steps of: establishing a service network including a service center having a databank for data
15 processing and storage, and at least one service station providing anti-theft service to clients; at the service station, verifying and collecting information on markings marked on a plurality of parts of a vehicle and identification

information of a client owning the vehicle, the markings including an intensive marking alphanumerical code which is permanently marked thereon and allows cross-referencing with the vehicle identification number thereof, and at least one part of the vehicle having a visible logo identifying the anti-theft service; sending the collected information from the service station to the databank of the service center; at the service center, processing and storing the received information; and issuing a certificate corresponding with the vehicle, to the client and to an insurance company.

The intensive marking alphanumerical code preferably identifies a region of origin of the owner of the vehicle. The intensive marking alphanumerical code is preferably permanently engraved on surfaces of various parts of the vehicle. For example, 50 or more of the most saleable parts of the vehicle should be engraved with the permanently marked intensive marking alphanumerical code. The visible logo should be placed on at least one part (but preferably more) of the vehicle where it will be located, sized and coloured to be clearly visible from a distance.

The intensive marking alphanumerical code which will be referred to as IMAC hereinafter, uses a well recognized international coding system for identifying the region of origin of the owner of the vehicle. For example, IATA uses an international coding for country locations, such as YYZ, YUL and YVR, to identify Canadian regions, namely Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, respectively. The IMAC would allow police, customs and public authorities anywhere in the world to have access to a universal databank in order to instantaneously identify the originating region of the

vehicle and its owner, which is an essential tool to fight illegal vehicle exportation. It is difficult for international black market dealers to trade in vehicles intensively marked with their originating region because
5 the black market depends on maintaining secrecy and confusion regarding the point of origin of goods being transacted.

The IMAC also allows the insurance industry to have its own serial number on the vehicle for the rest
10 of the existence of the vehicle and to facilitate a direct access to a databank. By its short and compact composition, the IMAC facilitates the inscription in tight spaces and avoids transcription errors.

The anti-theft service network according to the
15 present invention provides a convenient anti-theft service to clients and allows the insurers to visibly mark the insured vehicle with the visible logo and the IMAC, thereby making the vehicle less attractive to thieves. The anti-theft services can be applied to road
20 and off-road vehicles such as motorcycles, cars, light and heavy trucks, and all kinds of water vehicles:

Other advantages and features of the present invention will be better understood with reference to a preferred embodiment of the present invention described
25 hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Having thus generally described the nature of the present invention, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings, showing by way of illustration
30 the preferred embodiment thereof, in which:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a service network for vehicle anti-theft services provided to

clients according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 2A and 2B comprise a single block diagram showing a method for providing vehicle anti-theft services to clients through the network of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 3 is a logo design for identifying the vehicle anti-theft services provided by the network of Fig. 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Fig. 1 schematically illustrates a vehicle anti-theft service network, generally indicated by numeral 10 according to one embodiment of the present invention. The network 10 includes a service center 12 which is usually located in the headquarters of the anti-theft service company (not shown) and has a computerized databank 14. Nevertheless, the service center 12 can be in a separate location from the headquarters of the service company. The network 10 includes a number of service stations 16 and at least one trained qualified agent works at each station to provide anti-theft services to clients. Each station 16 is linked to the databank 14 of the service center 12, for example by telephone lines, facsimile, but preferably by computer network, so that the agent at the service station 16 has access to the databank 14 of the service center 12. There are three service stations 16 shown in Fig. 1 for exemplarily illustrating the service network 10. However, it is understood that the number of service stations 16 does not constitute part of the invention. Preferably the service network 10 is supported by the insurance company 18. A police department 20 and a national customs department 19 are

connected to the network 10. Therefore, the databank 14 of the service center 12 is preferably linked to computers in the insurance company 18, police department 20 and the national and international customs departments 19, through a computer network.

Further referring to Figs. 2A and 2B, the vehicle anti-theft service is planned and administered at the service center 12 or the anti-theft service company headquarters. The planning and administration of the vehicle anti-theft service begins with creation of the intensive markings and rules for applying the intensive marking, as illustrated in step 22. The markings include an intensive marking alphanumerical code (IMAC) which is permanently marked on, for example, more than 50 of the most saleable parts of a vehicle, and a visible logo identifying the anti-theft service.

As an example, the visible logo 21 used in this embodiment is a crab design as shown in Fig. 3, which may have a specific colour such as gold and the company name or service name is printed thereupon. The visible logo 21 can be provided as a sticker to be applied to at least one visible external part of the vehicle, but more logo stickers are desirable for a single vehicle in order to increase the visibility of the presence of the anti-theft service in order to clearly identify the vehicle as being covered by the anti-theft service whereby to provide a deterrent to thieves. The logo 21 identifying the anti-theft service should be registered as a trademark thereof, as shown in step 24.

The IMAC for example, first includes capital letters in accordance with IATA coding for identifying the region of the origin of the owner of the vehicle having been insured, such as YYZ, YUL and YVR as

mentioned above, and as shown in step 26. Of course, other well recognized coding may be used in the IMAC for identifying the region or country of origin of the vehicle owner.

5 Following the first three capital letters, the IMAC further includes a sequence of combined digits and letters to facilitate a direct access to the databank 14 of the service center 12 where the markings of the IMAC of all vehicles marked by the network 10 are stored,
10 which will be described below. Therefore, the IMAC allows a cross-reference with the vehicle identification number (VIN) thereof which is attached to the vehicle and/or the engine block of the vehicle by the vehicle manufacturer.

15 As shown in step 28, the vehicle anti-theft service is based on insurance company support and therefore a corresponding agreement should be negotiated between the vehicle anti-theft service network 10 and the insurance company 18 so that a limited warrantee
20 against theft in the eventuality of non-recovery of a stolen insured vehicle can be provided to clients through the anti-theft service network 10.

 A certificate for acknowledging the registration in the vehicle anti-theft service will be provided to a
25 client who's vehicle has been insured and marked with the service markings, therefore the certificate form should be created as indicated in step 30.

 The IMAC according to this embodiment, is engraved on the surfaces of various motor parts or on
30 external parts of a vehicle by using a blasting gun assembly for abrading a code provided in stencils which are positioned against a surface to be abraded, as described in United States Patent 4,674,239. Therefore,

the stencils for providing various intensive markings in accordance with the predetermined IMAC should be fabricated and distributed to the service stations 16, as indicated in step 32.

5 As indicated in steps 34 to 38, an agent training program is organized to train the service agents to learn the marking process so that they are able to provide the intensive markings to the clients' vehicles. The agent training also teaches the agents
10 how to provide a quality service to clients which should be performed step-by-step at the service stations 16 to ensure the quality control of the provided service.

The vehicle anti-theft service to the clients is provided at the individual service stations 16 which are
15 situated in different locations in order to best serve clients in a large geographical area. The function of each service station 16 includes information collection and completion of a certificate as shown in step 40. This generally involves the agent at the service
20 station 16 verifying and collecting information from markings on the parts of the vehicle including the IMAC and the visible logo 21, as well as the identification information of the client owning the vehicle. The collected information is then sent from the service
25 station 16 to the databank 14 of the service center 12 through the direct link therebetween. The collected information received at the service center 12 is then processed and the certificate identifying the vehicle anti-theft service corresponding to that particular
30 vehicle is issued to the client at the service station 16 and the insurance company 18 through the direct link between the service center 12 and the

service station 16, as well as between the service center 12 and the insurance company 18.

More specifically, the information collection and completion of certificate procedure indicated in
5 step 40, can be further broken down into steps in order to ensure service quality control. The steps of the information collection and completion of certificate procedure can be divided into two groups: one group is for service to a new or used vehicle which does not have
10 its IMAC and logo 21, and the other group is for service of a used vehicle which does have an existing IMAC and the logo 21.

As indicated in step 42, when a new or used vehicle which does not have its IMAC and the logo 21 is
15 brought to the service station 16, the agent at the service station 16 applies an IMAC which is provided to the vehicle and does not match any existing IMAC stored in the databank 14.

The vehicle inspection for verification of pre-
20 existing damage of the vehicle, particularly when the vehicle is a used one, is indicated in step 44 and begins with hood opening to cool off the engine of the vehicle, as shown in step 46. Steps 48 to 54 show the verification procedure performed under summer weather
25 conditions and steps 56 and 58 show the verification procedure performed under winter weather conditions. The specific inspection points of the vehicle can be decided by the administrator at the service center 12 and set out in regulations to be followed by the agents
30 at the service stations 16.

Upon completion of the verification of pre-existing damage of the vehicle, the most saleable parts of the vehicle, preferably not less than 50, are

selected according to the instruction manual to be permanently marked with the given IMAC by engraving for example, using an abrasive blasting gun assembly with a selection of the stencils which in combination provide the given IMAC. The marking performance begins with the motor parts. After the selected motor parts are marked with the given IMAC, the marking process is performed on the selected external parts, such as windshield glass, wheel rims, etc., as indicated in steps 60 and 62. The visible logo 21 is provided on a sticker and is then applied to selected positions on the vehicle in order to identify the anti-theft service with which the vehicle is insured, as indicated in step 64. Steps 66 and 68 illustrate that the marking process and vehicle inspection are completed with the cleaning of the vehicle by air blowing and closing of the hood.

Steps 42 to 68 are an example of the information collection procedure. The sequence of the performed steps may change and more or less steps can be performed.

The certification completion of step 70 involves filling out the certificate form designed by the service center 12. The certificate forms are distributed as paper copies from the service center 12 or can be printed at the service station 16 through the direct link to the databank 14 at the service center 12. The certificate form generally contains information entries regarding the client's identification information, such as name, address and telephone number, as well as the client's insurance company name and policy number. The certificate form also contains entries of the vehicle information, including the make, model, year, identification number and other information. When the

certificate form is prepared for a used vehicle, information is also entered on the certificate, listing information about the existing damage. Finally, the given IMAC is recorded on the certificate form. Upon
5 completion of the certificate form with all collected information, the client and the agent sign the certificate, as indicated in step 72. The information contained in the certificate is instantly transmitted from the service station 16 to the databank 14 of the
10 service center 12 through the direct link therebetween for databank entry and storage. However, a paper copy of the certificate with the client's and agent's signatures will be sent by mail or courier to the service center 12, as shown in step 74.

15 When the databank 14 of the service center 12 receives the certificate information, this information is kept for eventual reference and may be made available to authorized persons. At the same time, the certificate of insured anti-theft service is issued to
20 the client. Blocks 76 to 80 illustrate those final steps.

Steps 82 to 102 illustrate the procedure of information collection and completion of certificate step-by-step when the agent at a service station 16 is
25 processing a used vehicle which does have its existing IMAC thereon.

When a used vehicle with its existing IMAC is brought to the service station 16, the agent recognizes the existing IMAC on the vehicle and sends the client's
30 identification information together with the IMAC information to the databank 14 of the service center 12 together with a request for a temporary certificate. The received information data is processed at the

service center 12 and the temporary certificate is issued. Upon receipt of the temporary certificate, the service station agent completes the certificate of the insured anti-theft service. The completion of the
5 certificate begins with verification of the external markings of the IMAC, for example, on glass, sun roof, wheel caps, rear and front lights, and other motor parts. Additional IMAC engraving may be added to those vehicle parts which are not previously marked with the
10 IMAC. Meanwhile verification of external damage on the vehicle is conducted.

Upon completion of the verification of external marking and external damage on the vehicle, the agent further verifies the markings of the IMAC on the motor
15 parts, and engraves the IMAC on additional motor parts which were not previously marked with the IMAC to comply with the instruction manuals.

The existing logo 21 on the vehicle is verified and more logo stickers may be applied to the vehicle
20 when necessary.

The client and the agent then sign the temporary certificate which the agent has filled out with the client identification information and the vehicle information. The collected information is transmitted
25 to the databank 14 of the service center 12 through the direct link between the service station 16 and the service center 12, and the original is then issued by the service center to the customer. A paper copy of the temporary certificate with the client's and agent's
30 signatures is sent to the customer.

Steps 82 to 98 are an example of the information collection procedure. The sequence of the performed

steps may change and more or less steps can be performed.

In steps similar to the procedure for providing anti-theft service to a new vehicle as described above, the databank 14 of the service center 12 processes the information collected through the steps 82 to 102 and issues a certificate to the client as confirmation of the temporary certificate which the client obtained at the service center 16 when the vehicle was insured with the anti-theft service. The information relating to the insured vehicle and the owner thereof, is also transmitted from the service center 12 to the insurance company 18, the police department 20 and the national customs department 19.

It should be noted that the above described embodiment with reference to Figs. 2A and 2B is an example of the present invention. Generally, the steps illustrated by the blocks of the diagram shown in Figs. 2A and 2B may be changed in sequence. It should also be noted that in the above described vehicle anti-theft service network 10, the individual service stations 16, the police department 20 and the national customs department 19 may not necessarily be directly linked to the databank 14 of the service center 12, and communication therebetween can be conducted by means of telephone line, facsimile, mail and courier service.

Changes and modifications to the embodiments of the present invention described above may be made without departing from the spirit and the scope of the present invention which are intended to be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.